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A Friend of the Stork.

(Globe Democrat.)

Dr. Gustav Lippman said something, in addressing a number of West End Clubwomen co-operating in the work of the Elliot Alliance, which is worth more than a passing thought, even in a time when so many things are crowding to the front that few can gain a thought of any kind. He advocated the pensioning of mothers as a means of conservation of the human race. Apparently fearing that the proposition would be held, in a conservative city, to be too radical for serious consideration, he explained that the mother's pension can no longer be called an experiment, German municipalities have, he said, long regarded the protection of motherhood as a sacred responsibility of the state, and the Associated Charities of Boston and other Eastern cities are now doing what has already been well done in Europe.

The basic idea of the Mothers' Pension seems to be the creation and maintenance of a fund out of which it would be possible to maintain, in leisure and a degree of comfort for a short time before and following the birth of children, poor women who are now forced to look upon the approach of maternity with dread. The injury done to the race and to organized society under conditions now existing and long existing in a large section of the mass, will readily be admitted by any one familiar with such conditions and their evil influences. Perhaps it is not too much to say that the majority of women living in great cities find what should be a pleasant anticipation turned into dreadful foreboding, and lose all the sweet delights of motherhood, in that nurturing of the young in the first days of feeble and clinging life, through again taking up, almost without intermission, the drudgery of households.

No mother, Dr. Lippman told the clubwomen, should be suffered to work until her new-born child is more than 2 months old, and no child less than 2 months old should be taken from its mother. These are excellent words, and they embrace more of real potentialities for right conservation than many others more loudly spoken, and before larger audiences, in these chattering days. And as we seem now to be swinging in an era of pensions, since the men who once offered their lives are now losing them at a rate promising an early and heavy reduction in our old pension list, it is not easy to think of any form of pension which could be more worthily bestowed than this Dr. Lippman has proposed. We are sure that none other could better justify itself, in results. Pensioning superannuated civil service employees, like superannuated policemen or school teachers, will, like the pensioning of soldiers, be paying for something already received, or realized. Establishing a pension fund for the nourishing and protection of women before and after the birth of children, will be building for the future. It will be a distinct advance in that war against race suicide in which we are now being urged by some of our men of light and learning, and which, from some economic and social points of view, seems to be a necessary evil with which we are called to deal. Dr. Lippman, clearly enough, is a friend of the stork.

Italy Stricken.

A tornado visited the coast of Italy accompanied by a tidal wave and several hundred lives were lost and much property destroyed.

Would Send Them to the Pen.

"The new tariff law," said Mr. Campbell, "made 64 reductions on articles of common use, and it made 267 increases in articles of luxury. I would not destroy," said Mr. Campbell, "A single industry in this country that employs labor, nor would I take from the American workman a single dollar of his wage by placing him in competition with the workmen of foreign corporations. I would not destroy the corporations, because in so doing we would take from the workman his job. But I would send, if it was in my power, every man to the penitentiary under the provisions of the anti-trust law, who forms or maintains a trust in the United States; and I helped to amend the Sherman anti-trust law so that these trusts can be indicted. And we have just indicted," continued Mr. Campbell, "the big men of the beef trust for violating the Sherman anti-trust law."—Parsons Sun.

What Do You Think About It?

Senator Bristow in Salina Journal: The next time you attend a public meeting, look the audience over and see if you can find any pale-faced wan, hungry and suffering men or women or children. The clamor of the Democrats in this campaign is for a change. Shall it be a change back to the Democratic times of only 15 years ago, when the evidences of misery and want and woe among all classes of our people were everywhere seen? One did not have to hunt high and low then to find hungry people. They were to be found by thousands. Democrats are insisting that the same principles of government which caused the awful suffering of those unhappy days shall again be put into operation in the United States. What do you think about it?

Think it Over.

Democrats talk as though the country were on the verge of ruin. Is it? Wages were never higher. Our factories were never busier. Our railroads never had a greater mileage, or a larger number of locomotives and cars in use every minute of the day and night. There never were so few idle men. Farmers never had so good a market for the product of their farms. Prosperity was never more marked or more general. Where is the distress? Where are the soup houses? Where are the Coxey's armies? What industry is on the decline? What workingman who wants work fails to find it? Think it over.

A Game That Won't Work.

If the Democratic spellbinders can call the progressives and regulars of the Republican party into their ranks at one and the same time, they can win first honors at the siren show. And they are trying to do just that thing in this campaign. They are catering to both wings and as a natural result will get neither. And they will probably lose a good many Democratic votes while they are off the Bourbon reservation flirting with Republicans who had buried their own troubles as long ago as the second day of last August.

In a recent suit by the government against a railroad for cutting timber on government land the jury awarded damages both for the timber that had been cut and used and for the destruction of young timber growth. This is the first time in any legal action brought by the government that a jury has recognized the "expectation value" of young timber growth.

This Is Not A Cheap Country.

"This is not a cheap country," said Mr. Campbell, "but a country where labor receives the highest reward paid by any nation in the world. It is a country where the workman in all avenues of industry is entitled to the highest wages, because he represents a higher standard of manhood than any other country. We pay for doing the same kind of work twice as much as England and Germany; three times as much as France, Belgium and Holland; four times as much as Switzerland and Italy; from six to seven times as much as Spain and Portugal; seven to ten times as much as Japan, and from twelve to fifteen times as much as China and India. Mr. Campbell went on to say that if we let the products of other countries come into our markets to compete with the product of our labor, the only result that can be is to bring our wages from their present high level to the level of the wages paid by these countries that compete with us."—Parsons Sun.

Making Cement.

The Chanute Cement Company is now turning out cement. After long months of hard work and much anxious thought, the company is now doing business. It is a plant of which we should all be proud. It is a Chanute enterprise, controlled by Chanute men. It will give employment to many men and will swell the payroll in Chanute to a considerable extent.

We hail with joy any Chanute enterprise that gives employment, at good wages, to men. The more we have the better off we are. It is the dinner pail brigade that builds a town. It is the flitting dollar of the laboring man that circulates and keeps business moving. And he who promotes an enterprise that employs labor is worth more to a town than a half dozen wealthy men who accumulate by loaning their money.

Death of Mrs. Myhew Stewart.

Mrs. Myhew Stewart died at her home on Vegetarian creek, north of town, in Allen county on Saturday, the 22nd, and was buried in the cemetery at Humboldt. The funeral services were held at the late residence and were conducted by the Rev. McLane of Humboldt. Mrs. Stewart was one of the oldest residents of this country. The place of her death has been her home for 41 years. The funeral was largely attended by her friends in Allen and Meosho counties. It is said the procession was three-fourths of a mile long. She had long been an attendant of the Cottage Grove M. E. church. Her husband and his family have the sympathy of their many friends. She will be greatly missed in her community.

Republican Meeting.

The county candidates held a political meeting at Galesburg, last Saturday night. The Galesburg band was out and the people filled the school house to overflow and many could not find standing room. It was a rousing meeting. A number of the Republican candidates were present and made short talks. S. C. Brown went down from here with the boys and made the clincher talk at the close. Committeeman O. H. P. Bowers won laurels by the manner in which he presided over the meeting and introduced each speaker with appropriate remarks. The Democrats had advertised a meeting at Galesburg for the same night but very courteously put their meeting off for a week and attended the Republican meeting.

The lost balloonists have shown up, all well. They report a great trip and, doubtless have won the world's record for sustained flight and long distance. It is estimated that they sailed 1350 miles, landing in Northern Canada.

Teachers, Mechanics and Others Study by Mail.

Students in correspondence work enroll in the University of Kansas Extension Division at the rate of about one a day throughout the year. At the present time there are more than a hundred students carrying on University work through the mail. As the course has been established less than a year, it is felt that the showing is a very promising one. The work is in line with the general policy of the University to place its facilities at the disposal of all the residents of Kansas, so far as possible. Four assistance are now required to handle the work in the office of Director Richard R. Price, of the Extension Division. The outlines, prepared by regular professors, are mailed out to the students. When the papers come in, they are read by the same professors. The correspondence student really gets a larger amount of personal attention from the professor than does the resident student in one of the larger classes. What he misses, of course, is the associations and the atmosphere of the University life.

Students Care for Sick Student.

The fellow feeling existing among students at the University of Kansas was shown during the recent fatality of a freshman engineer, who was cared for in the University hospital. The unfortunate student, H. G. Powell, came to the institution this fall with no money but with a determination to work his way. He was soon taken sick and in a short time was in a critical condition. Immediately the students raised nearly two hundred dollars, and with an added fifty by the Lawrence merchants, the expenses for medicinal aid were entirely paid for. The readiness with which the raising of the fund was carried out and the many additional pledges made to provide for further need, showed the strength of sympathy that exists among students.

On Monday night a couple of strangers met for the first time in their lives at a rooming house in Chanute when they agreed to occupy the same room till morning. One proved faithful to his trust and staid all night while the other got his rest out and left sometime between bed time and morning. The one who was as good as his word staid all night reports that the fellow who left while he was asleep was kind enough to leave his pants for him to put on in the morning, but wishes the fellow had not been hog enough to take all of the money out of his pockets. Such is life.

Married in Arizona.

Miss Josephine Browning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Browning, was married, Sunday Oct. 9, in Phoenix, Arizona, to Wm. E. Deatsch. Miss Browning has been a successful teacher in Arizona for several years. We surely wish her much joy in the new relations. Her husband is a commercial college man of Bayton, Arizona.

Bazaar.

The Catholic people of Chanute and vicinity gave dinner and supper in the Jenner building last Saturday and displayed many fine samples of needlework and other fancy and useful articles for sale. The meals furnished were excellent. Abundance to eat and that well prepared. The attendance was large and the church cleared over \$400, we are informed.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Prentice are visiting in Chanute.

Mrs. B. E. Horrigan, Lilly Schmutz, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Schmutz.

Floris Mote is home from Baton, N. M., with a broken shoulder, received in a football game.

Mrs. Mary Whitte of Columbus, Ohio, is visiting her brothers, C. T. Ames and O. Ames.

W. B. Ryan of Girard was in Chanute one day this week. Mr. Ryan has been out in Western Kansas, presumably on political business.

Mrs. J. M. Massey is in Lawrence visiting her son Mark and attending a meeting of the Daughters of the Revolution.

Mr. Campbell's Record.

"Mr. Campbell, if elected, will use the power of his office to sustain the Republican president and to help him fulfil the pledges of the Republican platform. There are many things in his record which commend him to the progressive element of the Republican party. He was an earnest advocate of the principles of conservation of natural resources and endorses the policy of conserving these resources as announced by Theodore Roosevelt, Gifford Pinchot and James Garfield. He has repeatedly pledged himself in public to these policies. In addition to this, he has aided by his vote and influence, the passage of the most progressive measures of the administrations of Roosevelt and Taft. Among these might be mentioned, the act providing for arbitration, employers' liability; the establishment of a bureau of immigration and naturalization; the Panama canal; pure food and drugs; the immunity of witnesses in cases affecting corporations, (a most important law); the publicity of campaign contributions by corporations; limiting the hours of employment for railway employees; anti-pass law; the prohibition of the white slave traffic, (a law vigorously opposed by the Democrats, because they said it interfered with state rights); the railroad rate law; the conservation of natural resources; making it a penitentiary offense to create a trust or monopoly. It should also be said to Mr. Campbell's credit that he voted for an amendment to the railroad law, which if passed, would have prohibited the increase of stock of railroad corporations except by government subscriptions, and which would have prevented one railroad from owning stock in another."

Unadorned Truth.

Old Bert Walker: If the people had the power to make it rain when ever they wanted to by voting on it, there would be as much scrapping as there is over politics. One man would have out a nice field of corn and his neighbor would be right in the midst of his harvest. One would want rain and the other sunshine. Then there would be a scrap and all the rest of the neighbors would take sides. The man with the corn would insist that he was right and the man with the wheat would point out how if it did rain it would ruin the country. The man who was running a hamburger stand at the street fair would become the mortal enemy of the man who had a garden. The politicians would tell how they "stood for rainy weather" and the country must be saved. That's about all there is to politics. It all depends on whose ox is gored among the big fellows, while the rack and file stand aside and watch the scrap and vote one way because their neighbor votes the other. But it is lots of fun so long as the machine doesn't bump into our own fence.—Emporia Gazette.

Stark seems to be having an undue proportion of political meetings. Tuesday night Jas. Reid, Republican candidate for county attorney and A. H. Turner, candidate for representative on the Republican ticket addressed a meeting there and Wednesday night H. P. Ferrelly, Jim Allen and Geo. Amyx talked to them on Democratic issues. They are soon to be further afflicted by the appearance of Jerry Botkin.

Did you patch that hole in the roof?

Have you fixed up a good, dry place for the hogs to sleep and made otherwise preparation for cold weather?

The fresh cool weather Thursday from the northwest made us all feel like winter is on the way.

Wonder if we are all prepared for the disagreeable weather that is sure to overtake us sooner or later? How is the chicken house?

Low Prices Mean Low Wages.

All is fish that comes to the net of a live advertising agent. The big Eastern department stores, which import huge consignments of goods from Europe and maintain factories across the ocean to manufacture cheaply with the aid of poorly paid labor, would seem to have trouble in finding anything in the tariff to approve, but the publicity man of one of the New York concerns has done it.

He printed a full-page advertisement with a letter in one corner commenting favorably on Collector Loeb's activity in keeping out of the country purchases made by tourists in Europe, and gives Mr. Loeb an approving pat on the back in the name of the firm. Then he uses the rest of the page to inform the public of many articles his store buys in other countries and sells here cheaper than they can be made and sold by American factories. "The newest idea from France," "Imported tweed coats from England," "Handbags from abroad," "The corset recently arrived from Paris," "Many women prefer French plumes and we have them," "A rare importation of gowns." These and similar phrases fill the space at the command of the advertising man.

Much of the outcry against the tariff has been originated in the offices of these large importing firms. It has fooled a large number of people. They have been led to think that necessities will be cheaper if the tariff is taken off of many articles, but they do not stop to think that the lowering of price will mean a decline in the demand for labor at home, a decrease in the general purchasing power and a return of the hard times of the Cleveland days when many things were much cheaper than they are now but most of us had to go without them even at the price.

The "cheap buying" cry may appeal to the man with money, but why should the laborer be deceived by it? Take this very advertisement we have been talking about. Wherein will Detroit's corset makers be benefited by an increase in importation of French corsets? Every pair that comes into this market from abroad lessens by just that much the demand for labor here in Detroit. Carry the idea through the whole tariff list, and there isn't an industry in this busy city that does not stand in danger of being seriously injured by this unthinking clamor for a lower tariff.

It is not the capitalist who is most interested in keeping the tariff up, but the wage-earner.

Frank Munsey recently had a change of heart. For a long time his publications advocated Free Trade, but after a visit to Europe, where he looked into conditions, in an interview with a Herald reporter on his return to New York he said: "If the Tariff be reduced we cannot maintain the high wage rate now in force. A lowering of the Tariff would invite an influx of foreign goods produced by cheap labor, and wages in our country would have to go down with the Tariff as a matter of business expediency, of business existence." There is the whole thing in a nut shell, only Mr. Munsey neglected to add that when the wages of labor are lowered the profits of the middleman and the fees of the professional class will also descend.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Mrs. J. O. Dorrington is in Lawrence attending the meeting of the Daughters of the Revolution.

Earl A. Harris, a Santa Fe fireman, fell from the tender of the locomotive at Moline, the other day, and was severely bruised.